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Lithospermum hirtum, Lehm., is abundant on sand bluffs. Its showy yellow flowers are very fragrant. It might be a valuable acquisition to our gardens. *Shepherdia Canadensis*, Nutt., is abundant. *Salix viminalis*, L., occurs abundantly on a springy, clay bank near the harbor. *S. discolor*, Muhl., and *S. rostrata*, Rich., grow to a good size in clean sand. *Populus balsamifera*, L., var. *candicans* is native north of the harbor. This clump of low, stunted trees, is the remnant of a narrow belt about a mile in length which contained scattering specimens when the first settlements were made here thirty years ago.

Juniperus communis, L., and *J. Virginiana*, L., are common; and in the bluffs under evergreens, *Thuja occidentalis*, L., and *Taxus baccata* L., var. *Canadensis*, Gray.

Juncus Balticus, Willd., is abundant on the beach. *Calamagrostis longifolia*, Hook., and *Cenchrus tribuloides*, L., are uncommon. *Aspidium marginale*, Swartz., occurs on the bluffs. Specimens of most of the above are on hand for exchanges.—L. H. BAILEY, JR., South Haven, Mich.

FUNGI ON ANEMONE NEMOROSA.—I have found on living plants of *Anemone nemorosa*; *Synchytrium Anemones*, *Æcidium Anemones*, *Æ. Ranunculacearum*, *Puccinia Anemones*, *Peronospora pygmaea*, and *Urocystes pompholigodes*. I have sometimes found three of these on the same leaf. Is there any other plant that has an equal number of parasitic fungi?—E. W. H., Decorah, Iowa.

LA PHYTOGRAPHIE, by Alph. DeCandolle, 8 vo., 48 pp.—This is a work we would like to see translated into English for the benefit of our own botanists. Coming as it does from the most eminent European authority, from one whose whole life has been devoted to the description of plants, it is likely to become the authority upon Phytography, or the art of describing plants considered from almost every point of view. At first sight the subject appears to have to do with the form of botanical works alone, but the art of describing is based on that of observing, comparing and classifying. Phytography with respect to facts is a sort of garment, which it is necessary to know how to modify to suit the dimensions of an individual increasing in stature. Two old works have exerted a powerful influence on botanical writings, namely, the *Philosophia botanica* of Linnæus, and the *Théorie élémentaire de la botanique* of Augustine Pyramus DeCandolle. These works are separated from each other by more than sixty years, and now, again, after the lapse of more than sixty years, Alph. DeCandolle publishes this present work, in which are considered many questions that the progress of the science has suggested. The direction of the *Prodromus* and of the *Monographie Phanerogamarum* has peculiarly fitted the author for the work in hand, and he can speak upon this subject from a wider experience, probably, than any other botanist. The great prominence the author gives to works on descriptive botany, he says, is due to their neces-